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calcitrans have been more fully worked out, it is impossible to estimate accurately the importance which this insect may play in the natural transmission of the disease. That it is an important factor appears to us extremely doubtful, not only because of our series of negative results, but also because recent experiments have afforded additional evidence of the direct transmissibility or contagiousness of poliomyelitis, and because epidemiological studies appear to us to indicate that the disease is more likely transmitted largely through passive human virus carriers.

Nevertheless, the negative results of the experiments which we have reported need not be taken as conclusive. It may be recalled that the demonstration of the infectiousness of the nasal and buccal secretions of poliomyelitis patients was made only after a very considerable number of experiments in this line had been performed with entirely negative results. The same is true as regards the demonstration of passive human virus carriers, and, to some extent, as regards the susceptibility of monkeys to infection through the intact nasal mucosa.

## SMALLPOX IN GERMANY DURING 1908-9.[1]

For nearly 40 years Germany has had a law requiring the vaccination of all infants and revaccination of children after the lapse of a number of years. This law, it is understood, has been enforced generally throughout the Empire, with the result that Germany remains practically free from smallpox.

### 1908.[2]

During the year 1908 there were 434 cases of smallpox reported from 200 localities in the German Empire. Of these 65 terminated fatally. This gives a fatality rate of 15 per cent. Approximately a third of the cases, namely, 153, or 35.25 per cent, occurred in foreigners. Of the foreigners 133 were Russians, 5 Austrians, 4 Hollanders, 4 Italians, 4 Brazilians, 2 Spaniards, and 1 East Indian.

The cases occurred by months as follows: January, 34; February, 27; March, 43; April, 142; May, 95; June, 26; July, 20; August, 22; September, 4; October, 6; November, 3; and December, 12.

As to sex 238, or 54.8 per cent, were males, and 196, or 45.2 per cent, females.

Of the patients 2 had previously had smallpox. One case was in a man 44 years of age who had the disease in childhood and bore on his face and body the scars resulting from his preceding attack. The other case was in a man 52 years of age who had smallpox in 1871, and showed no scars.

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[1] A review of smallpox in Germany during 1907 appeared in the Public Health Reports, Vol. XXV, No. 6, Feb. 11, 1910, pp. 145-148.

[2] Abstracted from the Medizinal-Statische Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Band XIII, s. 213-231.

The vaccination status of those attacked and the severity of the disease are shown in the following table:

| Vaccination status of persons attacked. | Number. | Deaths. | Fatality (per cent). | Disease severe or medium. | | Disease mild. | | Severity of attack not given. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number. | Per cent. | Number. | Per cent. | |
| Unvaccinated | 66 | 30 | 45.5 | 23 | 34.8 | 13 | 19.7 | .......... |
| Vaccinated without result | 21 | 4 | 19.0 | 8 | 38.1 | 9 | 42.9 | .......... |
| Vaccinated too late | 26 | 6 | 23.1 | 5 | 19.2 | 12 | 46.2 | 3 |
| Vaccinated once | 123 | 10 | 8.1 | 28 | 22.8 | 83 | 67.5 | 2 |
| Revaccinated too late | 42 | 2 | 4.8 | 6 | 14.3 | 32 | 76.2 | 2 |
| Revaccinated | 143 | 10 | 7.0 | 32 | 22.4 | 101 | 70.6 | .......... |
| Unknown vaccination status | 13 | 3 | 23.1 | 6 | 46.2 | 4 | 30.8 | .......... |
| Total | 434 | 65 | 15.0 | 108 | 24.9 | 254 | 58.5 | 7 |

The ages of those attacked were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 year | 25 | 31 to 40 years | 59 |
| 2 years | 18 | 41 to 50 years | 56 |
| 3 to 10 years | 69 | 51 to 60 years | 29 |
| 11 to 20 years | 94 | More than 60 years | 21 |
| 21 to 30 years | 63 | | |

The vaccination status, course of the disease, and ages of those attacked are shown in the following table:

| Vaccination. | Course. | Ages. | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 year. | 2 years. | 3-10 years. | 11-20 years. | 21-30 years. | 31-40 years. | 41-50 years. | 51-60 years. | More than 60 years. | |
| Unvaccinated | Died | 11 | 2 | 8 | 8 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 30 |
| | Severe or medium | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 1 | 23 |
| | Light | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 13 |
| Unknown | Died | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 3 |
| | Severe or medium | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 | 2 | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | 6 |
| | Light | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | 4 |
| Without result | Died | 1 | 1 | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 |
| | Severe or medium | ...... | ...... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 8 |
| | Light | ...... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | 9 |
| Vaccinated too late. | Died | 1 | 2 | ...... | 2 | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 |
| | Severe or medium | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5 |
| | Light | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12 |
| | No data | 2 | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 |
| Vaccinated once | Died | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ...... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| | Severe or medium | ...... | ...... | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 28 |
| | Light | ...... | 1 | 27 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 6 | ...... | 83 |
| | No data | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 2 |
| Revaccinated too late. | Died | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 2 |
| | Severe or medium | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 1 | 6 |
| | Light | ...... | ...... | 6 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| | No data | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 | ...... | ...... | 2 |
| Revaccinated | Died | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ...... | 3 | 10 |
| | Severe or medium | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| | Light | ...... | ...... | ...... | 14 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 101 |
| | | 25 | 18 | 69 | 94 | 63 | 59 | 56 | 29 | 21 | 434 |

## 1909.[1]

The number of smallpox cases in Germany during the year 1909, as reported to the imperial bureau of health, was 247, as against 434 in 1908, 345 in 1907, 256 in 1906, 212 in 1905, 189 in 1904, 172 in 1903, 114 in 1902, 375 in 1901, 392 in 1900, and 346 in 1899.

Of the 247 cases in 1909, 26 terminated fatally. This gave a fatality rate of 10.53 per cent. The cases were reported from 92 different localities.

Of the cases, 79, or 31.98 per cent, were in foreigners, of which 70 were Russians, 4 Austrians, 2 South Americans, 1 a Netherlander, 1 an Englishman, and 1 a Servian. Of these foreigners, 16.46 per cent died, and of the 168 cases in Germans, only 7.74 per cent.

The 247 cases were distributed as to location as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prussia | 192 | Anhalt | 5 |
| Bavaria | 5 | Bremen (city) | 2 |
| Saxony | 19 | Hamburg (city) | 5 |
| Wurttemberg | 3 | | |
| Mecklenberg-Schwerin | 13 | Total | 247 |
| Brunswick | 3 | | |

The distribution of the cases according to the ages of those attacked was as follows:

| Ages. | Number of cases. | Ages. | Number of cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 year | 11 | 41 to 50 years | 41 |
| 2 years | 8 | 51 to 60 years | 16 |
| 3 to 10 years | 26 | Over 60 years | 8 |
| 11 to 20 years | 45 | | |
| 21 to 30 years | 53 | Total | 247 |
| 31 to 40 years | 39 | | |

In Prussia smallpox cases occurred in 75 localities. In 46 of these, 1 case only occurred; in 13, 2 cases each; in 6, 3 cases each; in 4, 4 cases each; in 3, 6 cases each; in the city of Konigsberg (Government district of Konigsberg), 8 cases; in Sandhof (Marienburg circuit, Government district of Danzig), 13 cases; and in Allenberg (Wehlau circuit, Government district of Konigsberg), 47 cases.

As regards the diffusion of smallpox in the several Prussian Government districts, cases were reported as follows: Government district of Konigsberg, 59 cases in 3 localities; Danzig, 25 in 7 localities; Gumbinnen, 20 in 11 localities; Oppeln, 15 in 5 localities; Stettin, 14 in 8 localities; Stralsund, 8 in 7 localities; Dusseldorf, 7 in 2 localities; Marienwerder and Merseburg, each 6 in 4 localities; Frankfort, 5 in 5 localities; Allenstein and Potsdam, each 5 in 4 localities; Bromberg, 4 in 2 localities; Berlin, 4; Magdeburg, 3 in 2 localities; Posen, Luneburg, Stade, Minden, Arnsberg, and Cologne, each 1 case. As in the previous year, the greater number of cases occurred in the eastern Government districts.

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[1] Abstracted from the Medizinal-Statische Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Band 14, pt 2.

Outside of Prussia cases were reported as follows: In the Kingdom of Saxony, in 2 localities, 19 cases, of which 16 occurred in Ehrenfriedershof. In Mecklenberg-Schwerin there were in all 13 cases in 6 localities, 7 occurring in 1 locality and 2 in 1 locality; in Bavaria, 5 cases in 2 localities, 4 being in Munich; in Anhalt, 5 in 2 localities, 4 in 1 locality; in Hamburg, in 1 place, 5; in Wurtemberg, 3; and in Bremen, 2 cases.

The 247 cases in all Germany occurred in 92 localities. The average was 2.68 cases to a locality; in the 10 preceding years, 1899 to 1908, the average number to a locality stood as follows: 3.15 in 1899, 2.68 in 1900, 2.39 in 1901, 1.73 in 1902, 3.58 in 1903, 3.15 in 1904, 2.23 in 1905, 2.91 in 1906, 2.67 in 1907, 2.17 in 1908.

The 247 cases in 1909 were distributed by months as follows: January, 26; February, 8; March, 30; April, 40; May, 34; June, 15; July, 11; August, 38; September, 2; November, 19; December, 24.

As to sex, 138, or 55.87 per cent, of those attacked were males and 109, or 44.13 per cent, females. There were 13 deaths of each sex, so that the fatality rate for males was 9.32 per cent and for females 11.93 per cent.

The vaccination status of those attacked and the severity of the disease are shown in the following table:

| Vaccination status of persons attacked. | Number. | Deaths. | Fatality (per cent). | Course of disease. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Severe or medium. | | Light. | | Not known. |
| | | | | Number. | Per cent. | Number. | Per cent. | |
| Unvaccinated | 33 | 10 | 30.3 | 17 | 51.5 | 4 | 12.1 | 2 |
| Vaccinated without result | 2 | ........ | ........ | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 50.0 | ........ |
| Vaccinated too late | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 5 | 62.5 | ........ |
| Vaccinated once | 77 | 3 | 3.9 | 9 | 11.7 | 56 | 72.7 | 9 |
| Revaccinated too late | 15 | 1 | 6.7 | 1 | 6.7 | 13 | 86.7 | ........ |
| Revaccinated | 100 | 4 | 4.0 | 13 | 13.0 | 80 | 80.0 | 3 |
| Vaccination status unknown | 12 | 6 | 50.0 | 3 | 25.0 | 1 | 8.3 | 2 |
| Total | 247 | 26 | 10.5 | 45 | 18.2 | 160 | 64.8 | 16 |